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WASHINGTON-ITIS

Government is the major industry of the United States today, especially on the Federal level. It takes countless billions of dollars from our pocket-books meanwhile telling us more and more how to run our business. Surely, and not too slowly—it is invading our schools and our homes through its financial grants, its regulations and its edicts. Paternalism is rampant in the land.

We call upon Washington to solve our problems, bind our wounds and heal our socio-economic aches and pains. Committed so thoroughly to the philosophy of an all-beneficent government, we often fail to realize the absurdity and futility of our demands for a constructive solution of our difficulties. After all, our Congressmen and other Federal Officials possess no magic powers in fact although many are skilled in the realm of politics they know little or nothing about farming or industry. They resort to procedures which history records have never been successful and which at best postpone the day of reckoning.

Worst of all is the gradual surrender and disappearance of the famed American spirit of independence and self reliance. We are trading our birthright for a mess of pottage in our search for Government provided security. We forget that security commands a high price and is similar to the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow unless it comes from within ourselves and is earned by our own efforts.

Let us as teachers, as workers among rural people, and as citizens of the area in which we reside resist the opiate of Washington-itis. May we hold high the ideal of self reliance and pride in solving our own problems, and encourage those with whom we associate to do likewise. In this manner we can work toward the goal that the United States will not follow the path which inevitably has led other great nations to indolence, decadence and destruction.

* Published at Cookeville, Tenn., E. B. Knight, Tennessee Tech, Editor

culture, Columbia, Missouri, I was very much impressed by our teacher who was known to all of us as "Daddy" Gromer. He was a philosopher, as well as an economist, a gentleman, and a scholar. Among his discussions, explanations, and economic data of price trends, 'baby beef,' vitamins, etc., was a favorite expression—"It all depends on the viewpoint."

How true this statement is. Certainly, two persons standing at opposite ends of an automobile would get an entirely different perspective. If they never moved from their positions, their idea and concept of an automobile would, to say the least, not be the same. If one faces the west to view the evening sunset he would certainly get a different viewpoint than if he did an about face at the same spot. It just could be that he would view a beautiful sunset in one place and a lazy moon peeking over the horizon in another. **It all depends on the viewpoint.**

Now, it doesn't take a person with a Ph.D. degree to figure out that one's viewpoint has considerable to do with his attitudes, ambitions, and his whole personality. All this is leading to our viewpoint of the NACTA. Do we view it as an organization from which we may absorb ideas and techniques from others or use it as a stepping stone to new and better positions? To be sure, all of these have their values, but I wonder if the NACTA should not be viewed as a dynamic, growing, evolutionary type of organization dedicated to the purposes stated in the constitution: (1) To coordinate and improve college teaching in agriculture; (2) To make available the best possible college instruction in agri-

of the association.

Surely these purposes open many viewpoints from which we may study and revise our agriculture curriculum, change our methods, add to and delete subject matter, rearrange laboratories, and continue a thorough study of our special field. In a study as dynamic and changeable as agriculture, there is no room for complacency. We cannot "sit tight" and expect to accomplish our objectives. Those of us who have lived a few years will remember the viewpoints of each decade.

Don't do anything now. War is eminent. No basic values. Just "sit tight."

Don't you know there is a war on? Save everything until the war is over. Now is the time to "sit tight."

This is depression time. We have deflated money and deflated values. We must just "sit tight."

Prosperity is just around the corner. We see a beautiful future. Don't do anything now in this transition period. Just "sit tight."

This is a period of unparalleled prosperity. It won't last. "Sit tight."

The epitaph on the gravestone of such a viewpoint should read "just sitting tight."

We would still be in the dark ages if persons like Henry Ford, Walter T. Chrysler, the Wright Brothers, Horace Mann, Madam Curie, Helen Keller, and many others would have taken the above viewpoint. Who are we going to follow? **It all depends on the viewpoint.**

May we of the NACTA catch a large vision of the duties, responsibilities, opportunities, and pleasures that is ours

(continued on page 12)

Let's "Out Teach 'Em"

By Stanlie H. Spangler
Southwest Missouri State College

One of the primary objectives and purposes of NACTA is to reach more people engaged and interested in all phases of agriculture through organized instruction and teaching in non-land grant colleges such as the teacher members of the NACTA institutions represent.

We teacher members would cherish with enthusiasm the prospect to expand our physical agricultural plant such as college farms, equipment, livestock, classrooms, laboratories, operating budgets, etc., so that this agricultural plant at each of our colleges would be second to none to help us in accomplishing the objective.

If we reflect on our earlier training in agriculture as a student, this physical plant was impressive; but I doubt if any of us would rank it in first place.

In our experience, while a student many a farm boy chose the career of teaching agriculture. But how many of these would we, as students, choose for the jobs of teaching agriculture? There was an abundance of teachers but where were the real master teachers? Each of us can remember a few. You and I will never forget them. They daily "out taught" all the others. This teacher and his teaching was second to none in the classroom.

This "out teach 'em" quality, for those members of NACTA who have it, is a greater asset than any physical agricultural plant that we might hope for or that we have at present in which to work. It is quality that each member of NACTA is constantly seeking and cultivating so that our agricultural teaching will be second to none as judged by students who enroll in our classes. Let us adopt it as our daily teaching slogan.

Just what made this teacher, that you knew as a student, a master teacher? I have pondered this question many times, but this is the first time I have

ever tried to quickly list a few of his many characteristics and superb qualities. Just what made him tick?

First, I believe this master teacher thought the student was more important than the subject taught. Students were first and subject matter second. He was working with human beings and not just subject matter. This does not mean he didn't know the "what" of his subject. Far from it.

Second, he somehow made each student feel at ease. You had a feeling he was glad you were a member of the class. He was frank, sincere, and fair. He was never too busy to give needed help concerning the lesson or assignment. He was tolerant on controversial issues, open minded and never seemed dictatorial.

Third, he was at least a mild ball of fire. He was alive! Everything moved with enthusiasm around the subject discussed.

Fourth, he knew all students by name. He entered the classroom with a smile as if glad to be there. He was a human being! With slight motivation procedures he set the stage and created interest in each of us and a feeling of need for the subject assigned. The discussion moved forward and every minute counted. He never ran out of subject—but of time.

Fifth, this teacher was a master agricultural salesman. He sold ideas daily and the course he was teaching. He taught with confidence. The course studied had purpose. He kindled a spark of greatness in us that opened up a new future with many possibilities. It went beyond a dream and was very real.

Now the space allotted to me in this issue is used up, but the story is unfinished. Grab a pen and help me write the rest of a mighty tribute to the great teachers. I assure you that your individual effort will be self rewarding.

Furthermore, as the writer of this, "Let's 'Out Teach 'Em'!" article, I cannot claim

to be a member of this elusive teacher clan of great teachers. Only students that we have daily in our classes can rightly

elect us to such a membership. We teachers can all hope and work toward this achievement.

Arizona State Ag Division Looks Ahead

By Daniel O. Robinson

The Agriculture Division of Arizona State University is just completing the master plan for the development of a new farm 6½ miles southeast of the campus in Tempe. The 320 acre site was obtained 3 years ago by farmers, ranchers, and business men interested in helping the College program. It has since been purchased by the University, and has been partially developed as an instructional and experimental center.

The initial development of the farm site consisted of grading 200 acres of land according to Soil Conservation Service specifications. Cement ditches for irrigation and access roadways were included in the land preparation. The result was 206 acres of land for crop production work which is unexcelled in layout for efficiency and management.

The final stages in growth of the farm will see the development of the remaining 120 acres for pasture areas, livestock production facilities, farm machinery center, and a horticultural center with orchards and nursery plantings. The plans for livestock facilities include a dairy of approximately 125 cows, barns and corrals for foundation herds of beef cattle with facilities for progeny testing and cattle enterprise, swine enterprise, a poultry enterprise, and feed storage and mixing center.

The livestock facilities, which have been operated by the College up to the present time, have been surrounded by residential developments, and have been included within the city limits. The contemplated move, therefore, will not only offer opportunity of rebuilding and modernizing livestock facilities, but will be

welcomed by the residents of Tempe.

The completion of this farm development program, which should be realized by January, 1962, will give Arizona State University the finest facilities for agriculture education in the Southwest. It will be based entirely on modern concepts of agriculture weaving together the principles of economics and management, applied science, and practical production know-how.

It may seem strange to some that a development such as this would come at a time when interest in science, engineering and other fields have left enrollment in agriculture at a stand still or even declining in many schools across the nation; a time when the future of agriculture is so confused in our own national picture; a time when the obstacles before young men entering the production and management phases of farming and ranching seem almost insurmountable.

To the person with a long-range of view, however, preparation for maintaining and improving agriculture instruction is easily justified. There are a few fundamental facts regarding the future that can be accepted with complete confidence. First, food is important. Second, the population is growing. Sooner or later, but certainly within the lifetime of young men now of college, we shall see the golden age of agriculture in America. At that time, all the resources of agriculture will be needed and will be zealously guarded. The economic foundations of the industry will be the concern of all, and higher education for production, management and research, in the various

fields concerned with food and fiber, will no doubt grow in a new popularity.

The immediate future, of course, holds many questions. We cannot fore-tell what political changes or institutional changes may come to agriculture nor can we tell how long research will stay ahead of production needs. Our capacity

to produce with present resources and present know-how could probably sustain 300 million people—**If we have men prepared to do the job.** This opportunity will come to us in this century. With careful preparation we will be ready to meet this challenge and to have research information in store for the years beyond.

Abilene Christian College-- Our 1961 Host

By Murrell Foster

Publicity Department, Abilene College

Abilene Christian College was founded in 1906 by A. B. Barrett as Childers Classical Institute with a student body of 25. Today, the fully accredited four year college, with a graduate school, has approximately 2500 students.

The College is a senior, co-educational liberal arts school founded and operated by members of the Churches of Christ, but having no organic connection with the church. ACC enters its 55th year this fall. The campus is located on "the hill" in the northeast edge of Abilene, a city of 89,881 (preliminary 1960 census figure).

The original campus of the preparatory school was composed of one permanent building on a five acre campus. Today the College has 17 permanent buildings, two under construction at a cost of \$1.5 million, and a 102 acre campus, in addition to a College farm of 1,548 acres including 95 owned by ACC and 1,453 under lease.

Bachelors degrees are offered in 20 areas of study at Abilene Christian College. The graduate school awards masters degrees in nine fields.

Undergraduate majors are Agriculture, Art, Bible and Religious Education,

Biology, Business Administration, Chemistry, Education, English, Health and Physical Education, Home Economics, Industrial Arts, Journalism, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Music, Physics, Psychology, Social Science, Speech and History.

The masters degree is offered at Abilene Christian College with majors in Bible, Biology, Business Administration, Chemistry, Education, History, Mathematics, Physics and Speech.

Physical assets of the school are \$5,954,733.91 plus a permanent endowment fund of \$2,258,823.76, and total assets of \$12,441,490.69.

Founder A. B. Barret was the Childers Classical Institute's first president. The school became a junior college in 1915 and 1919 it became a senior college. Because of an administration building fire and cramped quarters the College moved to its present location in 1929. ACC was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1951 and in 1953 the graduate school was established.

The College library contains about 70,000 bound volumes, microcards, microfilms, slides, periodicals, pamphlets, newspapers, clippings and records.

Towards A Basic Understanding of Agriculture

By Howard Corbus*
Western Michigan University

We need some immediate attention to our approach to instruction in agriculture, or we will lose a great deal, perhaps all of that instruction in the subject on the secondary school level. To that end, I am convinced that a substantial assist can be given to our college approach if we can set up the right kind of basic courses in the subject. These courses may have to be a more generalized, beginning orientation type in their content.

It is my philosophy that prompts the urge to set up a basic course in the subject which will be offered on a par with other prescribed courses as in history, the humanities, geography, etc. Those teaching in these subjects just do not know the problems in the developments in agriculture and therefore, the problems in the field of food supplies.

There is certainly one development that must be brought out with cold logic. The old notion that the farm is: "the best place to raise your family," "the most independent occupation" and "the best way of life" must be predicated on the unavoidable fact that there must be cash, spendable cash, over and above operating farm expenses to pay for these taken for granted assumed virtues of the farm home. While the family farm may still be a family affair, the size of the business, its labor problems and operational costs must be a part of the technical instruction. It takes more than a winning 4-H calf to get into the animal business.

Just how to get these ideas into a well organized course of study is my most difficult problem. Keeping the larger perspective as the goal for the basic principle and still not getting lost in the haze of generalities calls for careful organization. The following units should be

easier, but they, too, should be considered and indicated as parts of the whole. The hinges and links between them and the other parts need special attention in order to have a good basic educational and functional justification.

All the enterprises included for study as far as production is concerned need to be developed, first, from the possibilities and amounts of net returns which might be used for home expenses, or additions, enlargements and improvements in any particular enterprise on the farm.

The problems for introducing this type of approach based on the needs of farm operations can be developed from a short review of the beginnings of our animal, fruit, crop and vegetable enterprises. Local citations, if applicable, seem to have values not too much used in some of our instructional programs. It is easier to teach, test, and report grades when using a text or special bulletins. The realities of agriculture do not lend themselves to the use of an I B M machine in such a basic treatment which will probably have as many detours as there are different teachers.

In order to present the best perspective the instructor will have to teach more than one specialized technical phase. There is a new text labeled "Basic Animal Husbandry", for example, in which the first chapter begins with the judging of farm animals. To me this does not seem to be the true basic approach to even the subject of animal husbandry. It is like judging the bricks for brick imperfections before knowing where they may be used, or in the case of the animals, better, where and how did we come to get those as good as we now have.

It is my objective in basic agriculture courses to present the subject using as dignified and essential applied information as possible so that whether the students attending class ultimately farm or are consumers of farm products the

materials covered will be beneficial in the years to come.

*These materials were taken from a letter written by Professor Corbus shortly before his death in July 1959. He was a highly valued member of NACTA.

Delta Tau Alpha News

Professor John Schatz, national advisor of the NACTA-sponsored honor society, Delta Tau Alpha, reports that Josten's, Owatonna, Minnesota, has been appointed as official jeweler for DTA and is now cutting the die for the national emblem. The official jewelry will be available by mid-August.

Chapter and individual certificates will be ready for distribution about September 15 and will be mailed directly to the local chapters. They will be signed by the designated national officers before being placed in the mail.

Currently the national officers are: President—David Roy, SW Missouri State College; Vice President—Jerry Howard, SE Missouri State College; Secretary—Ernest Mayfield, SW Texas State College; National Advisor—Professor John Schatz, SE Missouri State College, and Executive Treasurer—Professor Ed Moore, Arkansas State College.

Jewelry may be ordered directly from Josten's providing the local chapter advisor signs the order. Details as to prices follow

	Bronze	Aztec	Egyptain	Gold	Plate	Sterling	1/15 10KGF	10K Gold
Button	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.10		\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 3.25	\$ 7.50
with screw back for lapel								
Pin	1.90	1.95	2.10		2.20	2.40	3.25	7.50
with pin and safety catch								
Tie Tack	1.90	1.95	2.10		2.20	2.40	3.25	7.50
with safety grip								
Key	1.40	1.45	1.60		1.70	1.90	2.75	6.50
with ring at top (for chain)								
Key Pin	1.90	1.95	2.10		2.20	2.40	3.25	7.50
with pin and safety catch								

Bronze—natural color, Aztec—white metal, Egyptian—yellow. Gold plate, sterling, 10KGF and Gold have a Federal Excise Tax of 10 percent. There is also a 2 percent sales tax on all sales.

Our New Editor

The next edition of the NACTA JOURNAL will be prepared under the direction of a new Editor-in-chief, Dr. John A. Wright of Louisiana Tech who is returning to active teaching duties after a leave of absence which permitted him to complete his Ph.D. at Louisiana State

University. Dr. Wright will be well remembered by veteran NACTA members as the initial Editor of the NACTA NEWS-LETTER which originally appeared in mimeographed form. The present Editor predicts that under the capable hand of Dr. Wright the JOURNAL will show constant improvement.

NACTA CHATTER

From SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA COLLEGE comes word of a building program for its campus which will include a new agriculture building housing a modern dairy manufacturing unit, several laboratories, staff offices and adequate instructional classrooms. Occupancy is slated for 1961 with construction to start September 1 of this year. Professor Chris Fischer has been studying at Texas A and M College this summer on a National Science Foundation Fellowship, moving towards his Ph.D. degree.

WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE and INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY dedicated its new 400 acre farm on July 14. One of the main features of this farm is a 60 cow, loose housing set-up with an eight cow walk-through milking parlor. Professor Charles DeNure has been promoted to an associate professorship as of July 1.

Former president Ralph A. Benton will attend the annual research conference of agricultural educators of the North Central Region at St. Paul, Minnesota August 9-11, and from there go to Iowa State University for the annual conference of the American Farm Economic Association. His work at SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY this summer has consisted largely of student advisory duties and the completion of some research. The Benton's elder daughter, Elizabeth, will be married in September so there will soon be a "son" in the family circle.

Our good president, G. Carl Schowengerdt of SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE, entered Wohl Memorial Hospital at St. Louis on July 18 for an operation. He hoped to be back in circulation early in August. Meanwhile, the best wishes from all the NACTA members, for a speedy recovery. Prexy came through his operation satisfactorily and is well on the road to good health.

TENNESSEE TECH agricultural faculty members are attending the several field days conducted by the various state

experiment stations. Late in June the Tech campus was the site of the annual conference of the Tennessee vocational agriculture teachers with some 300 persons in attendance. Once again, the college has been granted a SBA research grant and is conducting a study of the independent meat packing establishments in the State. The project is in charge of E. B. Knight.

Burton W. DeVeau writes that OHIO UNIVERSITY is starting to construct an additional dormitory system which will house 2500 unmarried students. The University already has housing which cares for 4600 unmarried students. The local chapter of Delta Tau Alpha again has set the pace for other units of our national honorary society by adding \$82.50 to its treasury during May through the sale of vegetable and house plants.

Our NACTA director for the Eastern Region, James R. Hill, Jr., left the BERRY COLLEGE campus at the end of June to continue his work for a Ph.D. in Animal Breeding at North Carolina State College.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE faculty members took the Land Classification and Mapping class on a 1200 mile tour in mid-July. With the cooperation of Missouri and Kansas soil scientists the group inspected many soil types common to that section. Dr. G. E. Karls and Professor John Lawrence accompanied the students. Also, John Schatz, professor of Horticulture, was a guest speaker on the Texas Nurserymen's Short Course program held at Texas A and M College in late May.

The Aggie Club at MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE COLLEGE recently was installed as a chapter of Block and Bridle, the national animal industry organization. Its advisor is Professor J. E. Young. The Club has extended honorary memberships to Governor Buford Ellington and Dr. Quill Cope, President of MTSC and is planning an expanded activity program for the Fall semester.

Middle Tennessee State College Program

By T. C. Bigger

The policy of the Department of Agriculture at Middle Tennessee State College in Murfreesboro, Tennessee is to give maximum service to all of the Agricultural Agencies located in Middle Tennessee. It is the general feeling of the Department that being a part of a State supported institution, the Agricultural faculty can render many services to those interested in Agriculture at the college farm and also as far away from the campus as the need justifies.

An example of the services rendered by the MTSC Department of Agriculture is the District FFA Livestock and Dairy Judging Contest which was held April 2, 1960 on the MTSC Farm. The District Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture needed facilities to accommodate 100 FFA chapters which included 600 FFA judges and 100 advisors. The MTSC agriculture faculty was glad to be of service.

For the Livestock Judging Contest, five classes of livestock were required which included two classes of beef (type and market), two classes of swine (type and market), and one of sheep (type). Upon receiving this information, the Agriculture faculty got busy to locate these classes of livestock. From the departmental farm a class of beef for type was selected from its registered Angus herd, and a class of swine for type and production was chosen from its brood sows. The remainder of the livestock was located in the nearby area and was hauled in for the FFA contest.

For the Dairy Judging Contest four classes were needed which included a class of open heifers, a class of young cows and a class of old cows (all for type), and a class of aged cows for type and performance. All of these classes were selected from the college dairy herd.

While preparations were being made for the livestock and dairy animals, a pub-

licity committee was busy notifying the newspaper and radio stations of the area as to the time and date of the contest, and who was expected to attend. The MTSC Block and Bridle Club made arrangements for "hot dogs", soft drinks, candy, and milk to be available to the FFA contestants at all times and at several locations on the farm. A hospitality committee saw that an auditorium would be available for the District Supervisor so he could give pre-contest instructions to his large group of judging teams.

Even though the weather on April 2 was rainy, the contest started on time at 9:30 A.M., each team did its judging in a dry show area, and no one had a dampened spirit. The contest ended on schedule at 2:00 P.M. when the winners were announced.

Although everyone involved in this FFA contest had worked hard, everybody left happy. The District Supervisor was pleased with the large area to park automobiles, the classes of animals, and the fact that the contest had started and ended on time. The FFA contestant's found the judging hard but the "hot dogs" hot and available. The MTSC Agricultural faculty was the happiest of all because they had been host to a fine group of people who enjoyed the hospitality of the department.

Executive Committee Meets in Memphis

The NACTA Executive Committee met at the Chisca Hotel in Memphis on June 17 and 18 to conduct its usual semi-annual review of the business of our organization and to also plan for our 1961 conference at Abilene Christian College. President Schowengerdt presided and the following committee members were

in attendance: John T. Carter, W. Clyde Hyder, James R. Hill, Ralph A. Benton, J. R. Wells and Dewey Davis (representing Abilene College).

The date for the 1961 conference will be March 23, 24 and 25, 1961. A tentatively approved program will devote more time than usual to the current problems of the NACTA and give more attention to workshop and conference activities. The livestock, dairy and soil judging contests will be held on Friday March 24.

Abilene College will handle all phases of these contests thus permitting coaches to attend the regularly scheduled program on Friday morning.

The host school reported that preliminary arrangements for the conference are well under way including entertainment features, speakers, and the ladies program. Provision will be made for the sessions of Delta Tau Alpha and the presentation of the Howard Corbus plaque.

Features of the Fort Hayes State College Farm Program

By J. R. Wells, Fort Hayes State College

The college farm at Fort Hayes State College consists of 3200 acres. A number of livestock enterprises significant to the area served by the College, such as beef cattle, swine and dairy cattle, are conducted on this farm with milo, silage and alfalfa being raised for feeding purposes. Wheat is a cash crop.

A beef herd of 150 cows is maintained. Half of these cows drop spring calves and are put on a deferred feeding program while the other half of the cow herd produces fall calves which are used for a creep feeding set up. The calves from both programs are fattened and sold about the middle of November. In the swine enterprise litters arrive every three months.

A 40 cow dairy is operated along with a processing and bottling plant. The milk produced is used in the Student Union and dormitories. Records show that in 1950 the average butter fat production of the herd was 360 pounds with the top cow's production being somewhat over 500 pounds. By comparison, in 1959 the average butter fat production was 470 pounds with one cow giving better than 600 pounds. The data

for the last named year (1959) is based upon the 28 cows which produced for the whole year's record.

The dairy herd has been culled closely and Brucellosis eradicated. Two bulls have been used so as to line-breed and not inbreed. An effort has been made to have cows produce for ten months and rest two months. The feeding program gives as many days of pasture as possible using sudan, rye, barley and oats. Roughage in the winter ration has consisted of alfalfa silage and sorghum silage with both silages being full fed. Very little dry roughage has been used excepting during bad snow storms when alfalfa hay has been fed. The grain mixture is made up of 1400 lbs. of milo, 400 lbs. of bran and 200-300 lbs. of soy bean meal. The amount of the latter depends upon the protein content and quality of roughage used. Cows get all the grain they will eat while in the milking parlor.

Two rows of two stalls each are used with two units on a line milker. Milk goes directly into the pasteurizer and the dairy is operated by one man with student help.

The Importance of Agriculture

I. SITUATION:

A. The importance of agriculture as the source of food and fiber has long been recognized, but as farm population has decreased and subsidies have received increased publicity, it has lost in influence and favor among non-farm segments of the economy.

B. Too few people recognize that a decrease in the number of people necessary to produce our food and fiber is the basic reason why we have made rapid progress in other areas of endeavor and why our level of living is the highest in the world.

C. Likewise, too few recognize that this has all been possible because of the development of new technology and its application on our farm.

D. In addition, there is little recognition of the fact that farm population decrease has been accompanied by a movement of operations off the farm and the development of an area now referred to as agri-business that is of tremendous significance.

II. EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE:

A. Agriculture accounts for more than one-third of total employment—22 1/2 million workers.

B. 7 1/2 million on farms.

C. 6 million in farm supply business.

D. 9 million processing and distributing agricultural products.

III. SIZE OF THE FARM BUSINESS:

A. The gross income of all farm families was more than \$46 billion in 1959.

B. The average farm family has assets in excess of \$43,000.

C. The average American farm represents an investment of \$27,000 per worker as compared with an average of about \$15,000 per worker in industry.

D. Farmers have twice as much invested in machinery as does the entire steel industry, and five times as much as the automobile industry.

E. Farmers spend almost two-thirds as much (\$4.1 billion), for capital improvements as all manufacturers of durable

goods combined, (\$6.6 billion).

F. The total farm investment in 1959 was in excess of \$200 billion.

G. American people annually buy \$100 billion worth of products that originate on the farm. \$75 billion, or \$3.00 out of \$4.00, go for costs that are added after the product leaves the farm.

IV. THE FARMER—AMERICA'S BIGGEST CONSUMER:

A. Farmers use 6 1/2 million tons of finished steel annually. This is nearly half as much as the entire automobile industry uses.

B. There are more than 12 million tractors, cars and trucks on American farms.

C. Agriculture buys more petroleum than any other industry.

D. Rubber used on American farms would put tires on 6 million automobiles annually.

E. 16% of the gross freight revenue is from agricultural products.

F. Agriculture consumes 50 million tons of chemicals each year.

G. Agriculture uses more electric power than Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Baltimore, and Boston combined.

V. WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED:

A. In the past 18 years farmers have improved their efficiency more than in the preceding 120 years.

B. Production per man-hour has increased almost four times as fast (90% for farms as in industrial employment (24%), in the past 11 years.

C. Man-hours devoted to American agriculture have been reduced by 40% since the early 30's, and production per man-hour has been almost trebled.

D. Farms have increased the per acre yield of 18 leading field crops by 71% in the last 20 years.

E. The number of persons supported by one farm worker was 6.9 in 1900—10.6 in 1940—15.9 in 1950, and 23.5 in 1958.

F. If the farm output in 1958 had been produced with 1939 farming methods, it would have cost an additional \$7

billions.

G. If U. S. farmers were no more efficient and productive than those in India—China, 3 out of 4 workers in the nation would be out in the field working for their first essential—food.

VI. WHAT THE FARMER GIVES:

A. Farmers are providing food at costs lower than 30 years ago.

One hour's work in 1929 would buy		One hour's work in 1958 would buy	
Steak (lbs.)	1.2		2.0
Eread (loaves)	6.4		11.0
Milk (pints)	7.0		16.8
Butter (lbs.)	1.0		2.9
Bacon (lbs.)	1.3		2.7
Eggs (doz.)	1.1		3.5

B. Food for the American worker is the best buy in the world. Seven years ago a factory employee had to work 51 hours to feed an average size family for one month. Today he works less than 40 hours to do the same.

C. A factory worker can buy 45% more food with an hour's pay today than he could in 1947.

D. Labor receives almost as much of the consumer's food-dollar as does the farmer. Of the \$57.7 billion Americans spent for food in 1958, the farmer received \$20.8 billion; labor, \$17.5 billion, and the remaining \$19.4 billion went for processing, transportation, taxes, and other costs.

VII. WHAT THE FARMER GETS:

A. The farmer's portion of the retail food-dollar fell from 53¢ in 1945 to 40¢ in 1958.

B. In 1946 the average family spent \$767 for food. In 1958 the same food cost \$1,065. Out of the \$298 increase, the

farmer got \$30. Non-farm handlers and workers got \$268.

C. Farm prices dropped 17% between 1952 and 1958. Labor, processing, and "packaged maid-service", not only used up all the farmer's losses, but in addition brought a 5% net increase in retail food prices.

D. The total value of food for the U.S. population increased from \$19.3 billion in 1948 to \$20.8 billion in 1958, but marketing costs after the food left the farm increased from \$22.9 billion to \$36.9 billion—or \$14.0 billion.

During 1958, the hourly income for labor and management on farms was 97c while workers in manufacturing industries received \$2.18 per hour.

It All Depends

(from second page)

in the teaching profession. For now we do not walk alone. Our viewpoints should inculcate the whole of teaching. We now have an organization which cannot only iron out the difficulties and misunderstandings among ourselves, but help each of us to cooperate with any and all organizations engaged in the advancement of better teaching. It is a give and take proposition. From our viewpoint we should be able to see and never lose sight of the main objectives of the NACTA. Our viewpoints should make clear the opportunities and responsibilities and procedures to build a better clientel, better citizenship and better men and women through a constant improvement of our teaching. Again I say, it all depends on the viewpoint.

OUR 1961 CONFERENCE

Place: Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas

Date: Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 23-25, 1961

Program Chairman: Professor Dewey Davis, Abilene College

NACTA President: Dr. G. Carl Schowengerdt, S. E. Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri

NACTA Secretary: Professor W. Clyde Hyder, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee

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